Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, February 15th

VEGETABLE EVOLUTIONS AND DR. DARWIN'S THEORY.

We know from geology that races have their appointed times on the earth. The animals and the vegetables of one terrestrial age differ, though not radically, from those of the age preceding. Darwin may be in error to suppose that these transitions have been gradual, outgrowing changes such as our trees exhibit in relation to trees of a former age, now fossil. But when we see certain kinds of trees going into general decay and extinction in various parts of the world, we look for a change of incoming trees to take their place. In early times in Pennsylvania the most hardy and the most beautiful tree of the forest was the acacia, usually called the locust. It was preferred for fence posts, because it resisted decay in the ground beyond other trees. Locust posts and cedar rails were the choicest fencing woods. These woods have now become nearly extinct, through the machinations of a small worm.

The Atlantic plum tree has become rare, from similar causes. Quince trees are dying out. Not a quince is to be had in the Atlantic States that is not half eaten by worms. A sound chestnut tree from worms is a great rarity. Here in California we have often had to perpetuate apple trees, for instance, from stock already well exhausted by long counteraction to Nature's law of variation. The seed of many of our apples show signs of disease, leading to early decay. Our apple orchards are failing; peach trees are following the same track. Every woodman knows that a sound white oak on this coast is no longer to be found. The great sequvias of our Nevadas, that have flourished in a former age, are a race going into extinction. The buffalo and the Indian are evidently destined to extermination, and probably the kangaroo and the bushmen of Australia. According to Darwin's theory of evolution, there ought to be apparent some progressive changes, taking the place of these departing forms of life. The theory assumes that no new creations from elemental matter have been made, since the first living thing which geology reveals, dating back millions of years. All forms of life, after the first age of planetary creation, are assumed by Darwin to be not creations, so to say, but evolutions by generative process—gradually as one race dies out, a new race comes in, showing relationship with that which it supplants.

By what animal, for instance, does the buffalo show signs of being replaced? There is a healthy cross between our cows and buffalos. In Egypt they are considered an improvement on both. Our Indians are well crossed with Mexican Spaniards and Canadian Frenchmen. All of our fruit trees are gradual refinements upon native stock. They in turn are dying out. But trees have a visible law that insures evolution. Their seed does not produce the parental stock. Every seed generates something new, resembling in some degree the parent, but not identical. Hence, to secure hardy stock, adapted to our climate, we should plant the seed and select for our orchards trees whose fruit suits our taste.

That evolution is the law of vegetable and animal progression, as opposed to new creations—being Dr. Darwin's theory—seems to have great probability. How man might have come on the earth and from what pre-existing life he was evolved by generation, presents a problem not easy of solution. Human pride obstructs the course of reasoning from analogy. There is a great variety of races in the human family, differing in anatomical structure and in other distinguishing characteristics about as much as the lowest type of South Sea Islanders differ from the highest type of quadrumanus animals.

Most people seem to think it comports with the dignity of man to have been made from the soil of the earth, and by a special act, and that it would be debasing if man were evolved from some animal, already so near a kin that three-fourths of all man's faculties were ready made to the creative hand, and requiring only some modification or extension. Philosophers agree that Providence does not make a new organ where an old one can be made to answer by modification. The trunk of the elephant is but a nose extended, and the talking apparatus of man is but a slight change from the barking organs of the dog. Still there is a prejudice against linking man with the co-animals which share with him the equal honor of coming from one great source of all life, and having equal sustenance from the same central sunbeams. Religion, as Dr. Stebbins says, is not affected, let the decision be as it may.

LIBERAL INDIAN AGENTS.

As the Indian question has become quite interesting of late, and is likely to so continue for some time to come, perhaps a slight look into transactions with other branches of the aboriginal tribes elsewhere, by the Government agents, may not be uninteresting. We start in with the Utes of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. They met the Government agent, Governor Hunt, in 1868. Three tribes from New Mexico were represented, and, the Council gave the Indians a Reservation in Colorado, embracing an area of twenty-three thousand one hundred square miles, equaling very nearly fifteen millions of acres, including the entire San Juan Valley. The New Mexican Utes declined, however, to leave their old homes and occupy it. Thereupon, as an inducement, they were promised cattle, sheep, new agency buildings, saw mill, and extra annuities amounting to over two hundred thousand dollars. But still they would not go. The Denver *Tribune* says that two of the tribes were willing to accept all that their Great Father in Washington would give them; that, indeed, they would have accepted the Credit Mobilier dividends, Oakes Ames and all, but they must have the privilege of tramping their native heath. The treaty was signed; they were to get all, and—to do nothing. And they did it. Then they feasted on slaughtered bullocks, which was better than to furnish them with "white faces" for provisions. Andy Johnson proclaimed the treaty, and directed that the Indians observe it, and occupy their Reservation. When the Utes of New Mexico heard of this, they denied that there was any such treaty; and when it was read and interpreted to them, they denied ever having been parties to it. A Council was called; General Getty, the Superintendent, Judges, and the Indians were present, and they then and there protested against it, and so did the General, the Governor, Judges and other officials. The treaty exists, but is moribund. The Utes still live, and move, and rob when they have a chance, as they did before the treaty. The whole number of all the seven tribes named by the *Tribune* is about three thousand nine hundred, and the treaty, so called, to which reference has been had, gives nearly six miles square to each Indian, almost four thousand acres per head. An Indian with two or three wives and a dozen children, would have quite a principality, were the lands segregated. How very generous has been our Government toward the red man! A white man has no such influence with the powers that be in Washington.

After all, perhaps this absurd transaction may be no worse than the average trades, called treaties, made with the Indians. The whole system is an absurdity. For our Government to treat with these irreclaimable American Bedouins as if they were independent Nations, is worse than absurd—it is weakness and folly. It deserves to rank with the acts of certain of our enthusiastic, weak-minded women who have voluntarily become the squaws of the dirty brutes, thinking they were enacting a very romantic part in the world. To make "treaties" which these Indians will not obey unless it suits their vagabondage ideas, is foolish and wretched. There has been a proposition to gather them all into one Territory, and there let them learn to work and earn their living. This is what ought to be done.

A NEW MONOPOLY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

There is war between the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the miners of Schuylkill coal. It is unlike all former causes of quarrel. It may interest our miners to know its history.

The working miners of Schuylkill have for some years held mastery over the coal trade of that section. Almost every year they made a strike, just when the operators had made contracts for large delivery. The railway was stopped, and its dividends also. There are two rival coal fields, the Lehigh and the Lackawana. The Philadelphia shippers of Schuylkill coal, on account of strikes, gradually abandoned Schuylkill County and supplied their customers with coal from rival regions. This greatly increased the trade of the latter, year by year; and the demand for Schuylkill coal has for several years remained stationary, while the production of Lehigh and Lackawana coal has doubled. That is, they have supplied all the increased consumption. These rival coal regions are owned or controlled by the railways, which are the exclusive sellers of their coal in the open market. There has always existed an agreement between them to keep prices to the paying point. In Schuylkill County, the railway has been only a carrier. The mines have been worked by so many operators, that no ring could be formed which would not be broken by themselves. Thus they were victims of unremunerating prices to themselves, and a stumbling block to the railway, by the strikes resulting. The rival regions were also prevented from squeezing the market.

The result has been a ring, uniting the three rivals in one bond, the Schuylkill Railway agreeing to buy up or freeze out the Schuylkill miners. It has succeeded in the scheme. It has bought out collieries enough to supply its tonnage, and it refuses to carry for those who won't sell to them. You see the point! Up goes the price of coal, and all the Companies make money. The Reading, or Schuylkill Company, after the manner of its former rivals, builds stores, erects furnaces, buys and carries on hotels, stops off the Express Company, and monopolizes that business—in short, it crushes out all individual industry, so far as bosses are concerned; but it greatly increases productive and general employment. There is great hue and cry against the monopoly; but it is conceded that, as managed by contending individuals and striking miners, the Schuylkill mines have not paid fair remuneration. The mines have been exhausted of their rich mineral, and no reasonable profit has been returned. The public has gained in cheap anthracite. Now the public will have to pay higher prices, but probably not more than will fairly reward the capital invested in production. Still, it is to be regretted that one more crushing monopoly is added to that dangerous class of anti-Democratic powers that threaten social and political revolution in our country.

THE PROPOSED OAKLAND HARBOR.

A clause, instructing the Secretary of War to order a survey of San Antonio Creek, with a view to an appropriation for making an artificial harbor at Oakland, has been inserted in the River and Harbor Bill now pending in the Lower House of Congress, and the friends of the Central Pacific Railroad at Washington say the heavy freighting of the road will be done either at Goat Island or Oakland. Surveys, as means of obtaining information, are always in order, but San Antonio Creek has been most carefully examined by the Coast Survey, and we presume that the Secretary of War is expected rather to obtain opinions in regard to the feasibility and cost of making our artificial harbor, rather than to provide a hydrographical survey which is not in the line of the duties of the army officers.

The general custom of the Government has been to improve harbors to accommodate trade, but not to aid speculators. It is not the policy of Congress to make an artificial harbor alongside of a good, natural harbor, well situated, to accommodate all the business. On that ground, it appears to us improper that Congress should make any harbor at Oakland, which is surrounded by good, natural harbors at Saucelito, Vallejo, Martinez, Benicia, Antioch and San Francisco, and all of them, save the last, nearer the main line of passage, between the Golden Gate and the heart of the State. If there were no good anchorage in San Francisco Bay or its tributary waters, Congress might properly dredge San Antonio Creek and build out walls to the deep water in the bay; but under the present circumstances, such work would be an injury to other places, which have provided wharves, slips, and shipping facilities at their own expense. In other words, it would be an attack on the rights of property-holders at all the rival places, including Saucelito. We do not object to the improvement of the Oakland harbor by private enterprise; we do object to it at the expense of the Federal Treasury. As well might the Government undertake to construct a harbor equal to, or better than that of New York, at some point in New Jersey. If the Oaklanders should build a harbor at their own expense, sufficient to accommodate all the commerce of the bay, they might reasonably object to the construction of a rival harbor in the immediate vicinity, by Congress. Saucelito wants a fair contest for the terminal railroad business of the State, and if Oakland cannot succeed by her natural advantages and the enterprise of her property-holders, let her stand back.

HORSE SHOEING.—The New York *Spirit of the Age* tells us how to shoe horses. Vanderbilt's race horse "Mountain Boy," was troubled with corns. The Commodore being convinced that it was the fault of bad shoeing, his investigating mind was struck with the error of cutting away the frog of a horse's foot. "The frog must have a purpose; why do we cut it out?" This reasoning led to the invention of the Goodenough horse-shoe, which protects the foot against corns and other ailments. The shoe has peculiarities which causes its adoption by several of the largest omnibus railways in New York. Goodenough's system forbids tampering with the frog of the foot. This spongy provision of nature acts as a buffer at every step the foot takes, and it is cruel to cut it away. Vanderbilt says that the adoption of this system soon cured all his horses of any trouble in their feet.

A STRANGE story of a New Orleans mother and a Voudoo sorceress is told by the Republican of that city. "The priestess, it appears, informed the dame, who had just buried a beloved daughter, that the young woman would revive on the third day after interment. The anguish-stricken mother visited the tomb at the time indicated, and at her request the doors of the vault were opened, when suddenly, says the legal chronicler, the sound of loud shrieks broke upon the ear, and tearing open the coffin, the mother clasped her frantic child in her arms. She had just come in time—an hour later the young lady would have fallen a victim to the terrible fate of the buried alive. How did the Voudoo woman know it? is the query now anxiously propounded."

A COMMITTEE of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention are hearing arguments from lady orators in favor of woman suffrage. From some of their statements it would appear that Pennsylvania confers upon husbands some privileges that are exceptionally arbitrary. A man may prohibit his wife from receiving visits from her mother and other relatives and he may forbid her attending church.

THE jelly fish or medusa is now announced as the cause of the destructive potato disease prevailing in Ireland. During July last, immense numbers of these creatures, fully grown, were cast ashore on the west coast of Ireland, where they decayed, giving rise to a poisonous malaria. "Over this pulpy mass," says a writer in "Land and Water," "a dense mist arose on the third Summer of July. On that day when the people went to mass there was no indications of the blight; but on their way home there were too evident signs that the much dreaded blight had tainted the potato crop." Though this theory will hardly gain credence, the facts on which it is founded are interesting in themselves.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—During the week, surveyors, engineers, and contractors have visited various places along the line of the narrow gauge railroad with a view to completing all preliminary arrangements for the proposed work. It is now understood that work will be commenced very shortly at White Hills, then at Strawberry Point, and next to break ground at Saucelito. Contracts are being entered into for large gangs of Chinamen. Obstacles are being continually thrown in the way by persons ill disposed toward the present management; notwithstanding these petty annoyances the directors are determined to enter upon the prosecution of the enterprise.

TAMALPAIS PARK.—Constantine intends to make extensive improvements at Tamalpais Park for the coming Summer season. La Zingara hall will be fitted up in fine style with a ladies' parlor, private dining rooms and a large billiard hall. Bohemian hall will be suitably arranged for dancing, parties, etc. In the Park, tables, swings and targets will be on hand for picnic parties. Constantine proposes to expend upward of six hundred dollars in the required improvements.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE AT SAN RAFAEL.—On Wednesday last, a Committee of the Board of Supervisors visited San Francisco for the purpose of selecting and purchasing gas fixtures, etc., for the new Court House, now nearing completion at San Rafael. This Court House is one of the finest in the State of California, and an ornament to our county town of which every citizen has a right to feel proud.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Mr. Burge announces that he will run his stage to Woodville and Bolinas from Saucelito on the arrival of the 11 o'clock boat on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning to Saucelito to connect with the 3:30 P. M. boat on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Owing to the limited travel the stage has stopped running for the present to Olema.

LARGE OYSTERS.—We have a fossil oyster shell taken from the top of Mount Diablo weighing 17½ pounds, and measuring 11 inches in length by six inches in width. The impression of other shells attached to it shows that there was a large cluster of oysters. Our "boy" wants to know who ate the big oysters.

REMAINS UNCOVERED.—A few days since the remains of some old resident were discovered near the beach about one hundred yards west of the landing. The coffin was partially uncovered, exposing the skeleton remains. Proper care was taken of the remains.

DIVINE SERVICES.—On last Sunday Father Birmingham celebrated mass here. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the congregation was not very large. The Rev. Father intends to pay a visit again in about three weeks.

BALL AT BOLINAS.—On Friday evening, February 21st, a ball will be given at Bolinas in aid of the public school.

CABLE TOLLS.—A telegram from London announces that it is probable the tolls on despatches by the Atlantic cable will soon be reduced. We have already expressed the opinion that the present rate of charge of $1 03 per word over the Atlantic cable is entirely too high, now that the cable company has ample arrangements to accommodate all the business offered. It is therefore to be hoped the intimation given in the telegram above referred to will be carried out. Reports of this character have, during the past few months, been occasionally received from England, but the reduction of tolls has not followed. Now that notice has again been given, however, that a reduction is contemplated, the public have the right to expect that it will be carried out. The management of the cables is now in London, whence this telegram emates.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

MEXICAN CLAIMS.—The American and Mexican Joint Claims Commission, organized under the treaty with Mexico in 1868, expired January 31st by limitation, no arrangement having been made by the two Governments for its continuance. Its labors were by no means completed, and it had taken a great mass of testimony in reference to claims which were undecided. Most of the claims before it were made by citizens of the United States against Mexico, and it has been so manifestly to the interest of Mexico to delay matters to avoid paying these claims that this failure of the Commission to conclude its labors was anticipated. No idea is given as to when the work of adjusting the claims will be revived. It will require a new treaty with Mexico to do it.

JUST at the conclusion of a recent circus performance in a North Carolina town, the clown stepped forward and informed the vast assembly that they had taken in about $600 that day—more money, he ventured to say, than any minister of the gospel in that county would receive for a year's service. He then plainly told them that a large portion of the audience were church members, who would plead their poverty when asked for money to support the gospel, and severely exposed their inconsistency. A few Sundays after, he preached in the same community, and made a strong appeal for missions, when a collection was taken up amounting to $428.

A WESTERN chap had lots of fun, the other day, by a little trick he played upon a couple of boarding school misses. Happening to be seated behind them in the cars, he essayed a mild flirtation. When the train had passed into a dark tunnel, he leaned forward and kissed his hand with a smack. As the car emerged from the obscurity, he chuckled to see the glances of mutual suspicion which passed between the girls, each being morally certain that the other had been kissed by a man in the dark. Oh, the story these damsels told of each other when they got home.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

—Judge Myrick exempts members of the National Guard from jury duty.

—Howard street, from Third to First streets, is in a demoralized condition.

—New Montgomery street at the intersection of Howard, is being macadamized.

—Judge Tyler, of this city, has been secured to defend the notorious Charles Mortimer.

—The grand masquerade ball of the Teutonia Society, will be given at Platt's Hall on the 21st inst.

—One of our well-known physicians is the owner of a little ranch in Solano county which is only ten miles square.

—The first annual ball of the Boiler-makers' Protective Society will be held at the Irish-American Hall on Friday evening, 21st inst.

—"What Shall We Do With Our Boys," is what John Stiegletz, a practical mechanic, proposes to discuss at Platt's Hall on the 17th inst.

—The Central Pacific Railroad Company propose to build two new light-draught steamboats for employment on the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers.

—On Tuesday evening, 25th inst., a lecture will be delivered at St. Francis' Church, on Vallejo street. Subject: "Chinamen or Whitemen—Which?"

—Michael O'Connor, father of Cornelius O'Connor, a well-known citizen of San Francisco, died at Quincy, Massachusetts, on the 27th of January, aged 73 years.

—Robinson & Beaver, livery stable keepers at Woodland, Yolo county, have identified a couple of sets of harness taken from a man named Smith a couple of days ago.

—Amos Churchill, the individual who made off with $300 worth of chromos belonging to a picture dealer on Market street, will be presented in Court this morning on a charge of grand larceny.

—Ex-Assessor Len. Harris proposes to try what virtue there is in a writ of mandamus on the Supervisors. He is becoming anxious to finger the $2,500 due him for extra work while a servant of the people.

—The Grand Marshal for the procession on St. Patrick's day, has established his headquarters at Room No. 2, Irish-American Hall, Howard street, where all business relative to the procession, etc., will be transacted.

—An evening cotemporary thinks the Code, which makes a second conviction for petty larceny a felony, is contrary to the spirit of the age. It most assuredly is, for the spirit of the age is to condone crime, not punish it.

—Hon. Frank J. Maguire, for several years County Judge of Santa Barbara, is at present in this city. He comes to lay before the British Consul certain declarations made in the matter of his late brother's estate, the well-known John Francis Maguire, member of Parliament from Cork.

—S. B. Wright, of New Orleans (La.), writes us a letter, requesting information concerning his brother, Nelson Wright, who is now about fifty years of age, six feet high, and weighs about two hundred pounds. He left Oneida county, New York, in 1848, and went to San Francisco, and from thence to Sacramento, and in about 1854 or 1855, he went to the Michigan Bluffs mines. The last heard of him was in Sacramento, where he kept a large hotel or lodging-house. Any person knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by communicating with Mr. Wright.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Through tickets from Olympia to Portland can be purchased for $7.

Shooting at Chinamen is again the ruling amusement at Virginia City.

Erastus Snow, a high Mormon official, is going on a mission to Europe.

The recent discovery of rich copper mines near Stockton (Utah,) is reported.

Mormon agents are said to be negotiating for large tracts of land in Mexico.

The schooner *Winifred* is now doing duty as a pilot-boat on the Straits of Fuca.

Hay is hauled seventy-five miles to Pioche, and offered for sale at $50 to $65 per ton.

The horse disease has made its appearance in a violent form at Battle Mountain, Nev.

Walla Walla rejoices in a brick hotel which is said to be one of the finest on the coast.

When a man dies in Helena, Montana, they advertise for sealed proposals to bury him.

Most of the mining cañons in Wahsatch are still inaccessible for teams by reason of snow.

Elko advices of the 12th state that it had snowed steadily in that section for eighteen hours.

A Mormon expedition has started out on an exploring tour of the country beyond the Colorado river.

A man named Fowler was drowned a few days since, at Mukilteo, Puget Sound, by falling from a wharf.

Brigham Young, at the latest advices, was preaching through the settlements of Kanab and Long Valleys.

About twelve hundred pupils are attending the schools established by the Christian denominations. This in Salt Lake.

Edward McGlynn, of Campo Seco, was instantly killed on the 11th, by falling from the 500-foot level in the Gwin mine.

Over eight thousand pounds of bullion had accumulated at Pioche up to the 4th inst., owing to the inability to ship it away.

The *Tidal Wave* and *Politkofsky* are both ashore in Fuca Straits, but it is thought they will be gotten off without damage.

Wm. Hogan, convicted in Virginia of assault with intent to commit murder, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor.

George Carney, whose legs were both shattered by an explosion in the Crown Point mine on the 26th ult., died on the 11th inst. from lockjaw.

R. McDermott, indicted for assault with intent to kill at Stellacoom, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the County Jail.

The snow and cold weather in the mountains has driven a large number of Indians into Virginia. Many of them are strapping fellows six feet high.

The Sheriff's office for Walla Walla county is said to be worth between $6,000 and $7,000 per annum, and the Auditor's office from $5,000 to $6,000.

Spotted fever, of a malignant type, is raging among children in St. Pete county, (Utah) in some instances proving fatal in less than twenty-four hours.

It seems that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have let the contract for building three hundred miles of their road out from Walulu to Pen d'Oreille lake.

The hop crop of the Puyallup Valley, Washington Territory, for the year 1872, was nearly, if not quite, equal in value to the grain crop of the same region.

Dr. Albert Sobrieski, a Polander, a scholar and linguist, who had travelled extensively in Europe, Asia and America, died in the County Hospital at Virginia on the 7th.

George W. Fox, a diamond hunter, has arrived at Virginia City with about a peck of spinelles and several pounds of rubies, which he collected in the wilds of Arizona.

Gilmer & Saulsbury have purchased the narrow-gauge road from Elko to Hamilton. The condition of the purchase is that Elko county should give a bonus of $150,000.

Tar sells in Salt Lake City at sixty cents a pound and the Deseret *News* wants the Mormons to begin the manufacture of it, as there are any quantity of pitch-pine trees in the Territory.

A telegram from the Superintendent of the Chief of the Hill mine, at Pioche, dated the 11th inst, has been received in this city, saying a seam of rich ore eighteen inches wide has been struck in the main shaft.

The Prince of Wales and the English Turf.

The Prince of Wales has been elected a member of the Turf Club in Grafton street, Piccadilly. This club is one of the most exclusive in London. It was founded by a certain nobleman of sporting tastes with the object of maintaining direct communication with the turf, and affording facilities of intercourse among those representatives of the upper ten thousand of Great Britain whose tastes incline in that direction. There are not many members in the club, but they are the selectest of the select. His Royal Highness was balloted for last month, and elected without a dissentient. We understand from the London papers this is but the preliminary step to a closer connection with the turf on the part of His Royal Highness. He has resolved to purchase a stud on his own account, though the fact is not to be formally divulged. His horses are to be handed over to the care of Sir Frederick Johnstone, who, it is said, will superintend their training, and in whose name they will be run.

A CURIOUS question was recently decided by one of the registrar in bankruptcy in London. The bankrupt was possessed of a reversionary life interest in an estate on which security money could be raised, provided an insurance on his life was taken out. This course the bankrupt refused to pursue, and the registrar was asked for an order to compel him to present himself for a medical examination with a view to having a policy of insurance on his life taken out. The registrar refused the application as one beyond his power to grant. In his decision he cited the case of a bankrupt possessing skill in singing, and having a fine voice, and asked whether, in such case, the Court could be expected to make an order compelling the bankrupt to sing. He cited another case, in which the Court had refused an application to compel a bankrupt apothecary to disclose his special knowledge of a secret medicine which did not appear in his book of prescriptions. The registrar, in the case under consideration, held that there was no authority to compel a bankrupt to do an act which was entirely voluntary, merely for the purpose of enhancing the value of his property.

CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.—There is a constant migration of Canadians across the border to the United States, but there is no migration back. This alarms the Canadian authorities, and for some time past they have been endeavoring to adopt some system to induce the Canadian emigrants to return to their native land. The Quebec Government has a bureau for this purpose, and last year it expended $7,799. In looking over the items of expenditure, one would not suppose that the efforts of the bureau were rewarded with any great success, for the money seems to be chiefly spent for stationery, printing, and the travelling expenses of sundry agents. The sum of $150 has been laid out in bringing Canadians back home, and this has probably been paid for the transportation of one or two families during the year. The most judicious, and certainly the most economical course for Quebec would be to accept the logic of events and save its money.

THE seven wonders of the world are among the traditions of childhood, and yet ninety nine persons out of one hundred cannot name them. They are the Pyramids; the temple, the walls, and the hanging gardens of Babylon; the Chryselephantine statue of Jupiter Olympus, the most renowned work of Phidias; the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, which was two hundred and twenty years in building, and which was four hundred and twenty-five feet in length and two hundred and fifty feet in breadth, and supported by one hundred and twenty-seven marble columns of the Ionic order, sixty feet high; the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, erected to the memory of Mausolus, the King of Coria, by his wife, Artemesia, B. C. 353; the Pharos at Alexandria, a light-house erected by Ptolemy Soter at the entrance of the harbor of Alexandria, four hundred and fifty feet high, and seen at a distance of one hundred miles; and, lastly, the Colossus at Rhodes, a brazen image of Apollo, one hundred and five Grecian feet in height.

AN ingenious horse-thief in Flint, Michigan, cut off the head and feet of a dead horse and placed them in the stall of a barn, previously setting that on fire. The thief supposed the building would burn up and the remains of the horse he had left be taken for the one he had in reality stolen. The early discovery of the fire prevented this, and the party owning the missing horse is trying to make it hot for the other man.

The proportion of population engaged in agriculture in the following European countries is as follows: Russia, eighty-six per cent.; Italy, seventy-seven; France, fifty-one; Belgium, fifty-one; Prussia, forty-five, Austria, twenty-five; Spain, twenty-five; Holland, sixteen; Great Britain, twelve.

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

GET THE SAUCELITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	3
" Reed Ranch	6	" the Lighthouse	3½
" San Rafael	12½	" Olema	30
" Bolinas	23	" Petaluma	31

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, BOLINAS and Woodville, at 9 o'clk, for Saucelito, **Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,** Connecting with 3:30 o'clock Boat.

Returning, leaves Saucelito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat,

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.

Accommodations for Pleasure Parties. Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.

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FOR

1873.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

San Diego has 3,000 population.

Tumwater, W. T., is becoming quite a town.

PARIS contains 1,450 hunchbacks, 1,224 individuals with only one arm, 1,145 with one leg, 110 cripples, 17 without noses, and 3 without either arms or legs.

SIX English grain-laden steamers have been lost on the Atlantic Ocean since last October; this terrible list of disasters being attributable to the want of sea-going qualities of the most of the vessels engaged in the trade.

AMERICAN oysters, relaid and fattened in English beds, are advertised in London papers to be sold at one shilling a dozen, "delivered free on rail for any part of the kingdom, with an oyster knife and receipts for cooking in the delicious ways known in America, added gratis."

THE experiment of expanding the tires of locomotive driving wheels by gas heating instead of wood fire, as heretofore practiced at the Boston and Albany railroad shops, bids fair to be successful. A tire was so expanded and put on in twenty minutes, the other day, which is about the time usually required to get the fire going.

MILWAUKEE scoundrels cut the laces from ladies' garments, and one of them was so fortunate as to secure $150 worth last Christmas day, plying his profession while the lady was at prayers in church. One heart throbbed with gratitude on that day, doubtless; but it didn't belong to the lady, who wasn't as straight-laced after services as she had previously been.

A new Protestant journal, published twice a month has appeared in Rome. It is called *La Roma Evangelica* and is edited by Professor Nardi Greco. The *Diritto* (Italian journal), says of the first number that the sincere conviction which animates the writers, and the moderation of their tone, warrant the hope that the new venture will succeed. It adds that the paper will be appreciated by "all who love and venerate the true Christian religion."

THE other day, says the Troy *Press*, a lady, having occasion to leave her apartment a few minutes, locked the door and left a little child of two years playing upon the floor. When she came back she was horrified to see the girl toying with a rat which she had in one hand and was affectionately caressing with the other. With a scream of dismay the young mother rushed to its side and snatching up the rat proceeded to do up her hair with it.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.—A letter just received by the President of the German Emigration Society, of Washington, shows that Prince Bismarck's efforts to check emigration are not likely to prove successful; that, on the contrary, more emigrants from Germany will come to America during the ensuing year than have ever come in one year before. Failure of the crops, increased taxation, and fear of another war, are the reasons given for the expected exodus, and to these, it is possible, may be added the further reason that the United States is a Republic, while Germany is an Empire, and that as a residence the former is therefore preferable to the latter.

A TEAMSTER in Cleveland was driving a wagon load of lime, and as the rain set in he looked around and was surprised to see a little smoke gracefully curling up from the lime. He stopped his horses and rushed to the nearest house to get some water, asserting in broken sentences that his wagon was on fire. The first pail of water dashed upon the "devouring element" was like fuel to the flame. He poured on more water and saw an increase in smoke and was about to throw the lime out of his wagon when a police officer, who had been enjoying the scene, enlightened the frightened man upon the chemical properties of lime.

A REFRESHING illustration of Oriental justice has just been witnessed in Persia. Tamasp Mirza, Governor of the province Hamedan, finding that the people were starving in the midst of comparative plenty, set about to discover the cause and the chief delinquents, and having secured his proofs, invited the chief Cazi to visit him. At the interview he thus addressed the interpreter of the law: "Cazi, what does the religious law lay down respecting the punishment of those who continue to hoard grain, while true believers are starving?" "Such a crime," replied the Cazi, "deserves death." "Thou hast said it, exclaimed the Governor, and summoning the executioner, the Cazi's law was forthwith put in force against him. The next day the price of bread fell to six shahis the batman, at which it has continued ever since.

A MASSACHUSETTS editor lost a paying subscriber by death the other day, which called forth the following editorial tribute to the memory of the deceased: "Death seems to lurk behind every rail fence and hay stack in this vicinity, and lie in wait for our prominent and choicest citizens. To-day we see it, to-morrow we don't. Ah, who can tell what a week may bring forth in such a country as this. Death has again turned a flip-flap and come down flat-footed in our midst, and snatched from among us one of the best advertisers and subscribers we ever had. He possessed the love, confidence and esteem of all who knew him and some who did not, and, save a slight poker debt to Mr. ——, did not owe a cent in the world."

THE annual report of the superintendent of the Girard estate, left some forty years ago in trust to the city of Philadelphia, shows that the value of the residuary fund of the estate, leaving out the college property, the appropriations for the improvement of the Delaware front, etc., is about $5,000,000. The expenditures on the estate for taxes, improvements and all other matters, were $488,749 20, and for the college, $691,060 80; in all, $679,810. In all the expenditure of nearly half a million in the administration of the estate, less than $15,000 was for salaries. In regard to the college, it is stated that 1696 orphans have been received into it; 96 of them during the year 1872; there are now 546 boys receiving education and support. And yet the college with all this population of boys who were well clothed, fed, housed and educated, cost the estate less than $200,000 in the year 1872.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—"The General Supply Company," of Glasgow, is spoken of as an encouraging example in the way of co-operative stores. The capital stock of this Company is $50,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $50 each. A committee of five supervises the business, which is under the direct management of a superintendent. Cash payment for goods is required, and arrangements have also been made with twenty-two of the first firms in Glasgow, by means of which members of the association can buy goods of the firms in question, at a reduction of from five to twenty per cent. below the regular prices. Half of the surplus of profits of the association is divided among the stockholders at the end of every six months, and in eighteen months the dividends have already amounted to fifteen per cent. upon the shares. The association is now one year and six months old, and the member who purchases five hundred dollars' worth of goods saves and receives as dividend one hundred dollars.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs, which should be remembered. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of two eggs taken will neutralize the poison, and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

THE new phase of the horse disease, which seems to be a grand finale to the epizootic is known as the cerebro-spinal meningitis, and from present appearances, it is feared that the disease will spread as rapidly and prove much more disastrous than the epizootic. It is quite prevalent in both New York and Boston, and as there is danger of its soon appearing here, we publish the course of treatment pursued by horsemen in the above mentioned cities for the benefit of our knights of the whip. The affected animals are warmly blanketed, and kept slung up so as to keep them on their feet, whiskey and nitre being given them to a certain extent and mustard poultices applied over the kidneys. In some cases their shoes are removed and the feet poulticed.

HOW TO USE A GRINDSTONE. First—Don't waste the stone by running it in water; but if you do, don't allow it to stand in water when not in use, as this will cause a soft place.

Second—Wet the stone by dropping water on it from a pot suspended above the stone, and stop off the water when not in use.

Third—Don't allow the stone to get out of order, but keep it perfectly round by use of gas pipe or a hacker.

Fourth—Clean off all greasy tools before sharpening, as grease or oil destroys the grit.

Fifth.—Observe; When you get a stone that suits your purpose, send a sample of the grit to the dealer to select by, a half-ounce sample is enough, and can be sent in a letter by mail.—*Franklin Journal.*

DRAINING FIELDS.—A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* gives these directions for draining fields without the use of the spade. First stake out the line for the ditch, then plough three, four or five furrows, depending upon the size of the plough and the depth of the ditch wanted, taking the last furrow from where you want the centre of the ditch, then with a team and scraper (a good road scraper answers very well) scrape the earth each way, carrying it back one, two or three rods, if there is any low place to be filled up, sloping the banks so that you can drive a team and wagon or plough through without difficulty; then if the land is flat or level, plough at right angles from the ditch in lands fourteen or sixteen paces wide, opening the last or dead furrow into the ditch. Plough in the same manner twice or three times if necessary. Bring the last or dead furrow in the same place until your land is dry, and in rolling beds fourteen or sixteen paces wide. You can then cross the lands or beds and your land will remain rolling and dry.

RASPING HORSES' FEET.—A correspondent of the Canada *Farmer* writes: Rasping down the feet nicely, as they call it, is quite a passion with some people. I have often rasped the hoof, and the owner of the horse standing by to tell when it would suit him. This rasping on a hoof that happens to be a little ill-shaped, until it will spring under your finger, is far too dangerous a plan for making things look well. I have often commenced on hoofs that had a beautiful gloss all over, and given them a thorough rasping; not that I could make them any better, for that was beyond the power of human hands, but they had to be rasped merely because the owner's mind was a slave to fashion or fancy. This rasping takes the strong surface off the hoof, and nature trying all she can to make up for the evil done by injudicious hands, forms a hard, glossy surface to protect the foot. This glossy surface takes the place of the previous tough horn, and at the next shoeing the foot will probably split a little at the nails, and not unfrequently the nail punches a piece out before it.

SHEEP EATING THEIR WOOL.—Instances of sheep eating their wool are quite common, especially during the latter part of Winter and the early part of Spring. Some have thought the cause resulted from the presence of small parasites—as minute as the red spider of some flowering plants—which produce an irritation, and to allay this, the sheep acquire the habit of biting its own skin, and thereby eating its own wool. It is generally believed, however, that the habit is analagous to that of hens eating their own feathers, and of the abnormal appetite of cows for old bones, woolen rags, etc., and is caused by an exhaustion of the phosphate in the soil. Old pastures and fields that have been long cropped, and deficient in these elements, and there is a want of them by the animals. As a preventative, mix a small quantity of bone meal with corn meal, and give them an occasional feed. Sulphur also has been found to be a preventative of the habit, and many farmers keep their stock constantly supplied with it. It no doubt assists in giving a healthy tone to the system.

Training Colts.

V. P. Richmond, writing to the *Prairie Farmer*, says: For the last six years I have been haltering my colts when about one week old, and when the mother is worked the colt is tied by her side. I find many advantages in beginning so soon with them, among which are: The colt is learned to lead in a very few minutes—seldom more than fifteen. Being thus early handled, they have no fear of being hurt when any one comes around them. They learn to travel on the road without fear of the vehicle behind them or meeting others. There is no danger of losing them or having them stop on the road to cause you to go back after them. Two or three times going back for a colt will break one to lead by the side of the mother.

When so trained, they are ready to work as soon as they are old enough. I have two now that were no trouble to break. All that they had to learn was to pull. They knew what was behind, and had no fear of being hurt. One I harnessed without assistance, and drove seven miles and back the first afternoon. Neither of these colts has naturally the best of tempers, but they are now a very pleasant team to drive in any place or to any kind of carriage. Kindness in all cases is necessary in training (I do not say *breaking*) colts; and firmness is quite as necessary. In early training, a young colt will very soon learn that man is his master, and that he will not be hurt if he is quiet. The colt learns little at a time, too, and learns that little well and he never forgets it. In beginning with colts old enough to work, they are expected to learn too much at once. A colt should not be expected to learn all he is to know at one time, any more than a boy should learn all that is necessary for him to know at one term of school. Try the plan of leading the colt when the mother is at work next Spring.

Poor Little Stephen Girard.

BY MARK TWAIN.

The man lives in Philadelphia, who, when young and poor, entered a bank, and says he, "Please, sir, don't you want a boy?" And the stately personage said, "No, little boy, I don't want a little boy." The little boy, whose heart was too full for utterance, chewing a piece of licorice stick he had bought with a cent stolen from his good and pious aunt, with sobs plainly audible, and with great globules of water rolling down his cheeks, glided silently down the marble steps of the bank. Bending his noble form, the bank man dodged behind a door, for he thought the little boy was going to shy a stone at him. But the boy picked up something and stuck it in his poor out ragged jacket. "Come here, little boy," and the little boy did come here; and the bank man said, "Lo, what pickest thou up?" And he answered and replied, "A pin." And the bank man said, "How do you vote?—excuse me, do you go to Sunday-school?" and he said he did. Then the bank man took down a pen made of pure gold, and flowing with pure ink, and he wrote on a piece of paper, "St. Peter," and he asked the little boy what it stood for, and he said "Salt Peter." Then the bank man said it meant "Saint Peter." The little boy said "Oh!"

Then the bank man took the little boy to his bosom, and the little boy said "Oh!" again, for he squeezed him. Then the bank man took the little boy into partnership, and gave him half the profits and all the capital, and he married the bank man's daughter; and now all he has is all his, and all his own, too.

STORY OF ANOTHER GOOD LITTLE BOY.

My uncle told me this story, and I spent six weeks picking up pins in front of a bank. I expected the bank man would call me in and say, "Little boy, are you good?" and I was going to say, "Yes;" and when he asked me what "St. John" stood for, I was going to say "Salt John." But I guess the bank man wasn't anxious to have a partner, and I guess the daughter was a sea, for one day says he to me, "Little boy, what's that you're picking up?" Says I, awful meekly, "Pins." Says he, "Let's see 'em." And he took 'em, and I took off my cap, all ready to go in the bank and become a partner, and marry his daughter. But I didn't get any invitation. He said, "Those pins belong to the bank, and if I catch you hanging around here any more, I'll set the dog on you!" Then I left, and the mean old cuss kept the pins. Such is life as I find it.

Force of Example.

Mr. Cramer, a traveller from the North of Europe, while resting in the city of Lohela in Arabia, was solicited by a great somebody to prescribe for his indisposition.

He recommended an emetic. The patient recovered so rapidly the circumstance spread like a prairie fire. Everybody wanted an emetic. No reference was made to sickness. That was of no consequence. It was considered a wonderful medicine, and, therefore, all the people wanted to be vomited by the foreign Rakkim.

One day the Emir Bahr, inspector of the port, sent a horse to Mr. Cramer to be doctored, which was turned over to his Swedish servant, who had been a farrier to a hussar troop at home. The animal was restored. That ran through the multitude. If he could cure horses, he certainly could cure men. Practice increased beyond his ambition of doing any more good at the expense of his own comfort or health. A microscope being shown the Emir, he was amazed at the enlarged size of insects under the instrument. His Highness explained to the attendants of the Court that insects in Europe were very large, while those of their own blessed country were small.

Next, the Emir was entertained by a peep through a telescope which was minus one glass, so that objects appeared inverted. Looking at a woman at a distance hardly visible by the unassisted eye, although a ruler, a dweller in the palace, and owned camels, slaves, controlled an army, and stocked a harem with beauties of all countries, he could not for the life of him understand why she stood on her head; and, above all, it was a mystery not a passage in the Koran could clear up, why her clothes didn't fall down instead of keeping close to her ankles, as though they were nailed to a post!

Falling Through.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT—A HOUSE SINKS THROUGH THE EARTH—LOSS OF LIFE.

A most singular casualty is reported from Cleveland, Illinois. The house of a miner, named Robt. Spargo, stood directly over an old chamber of a coal mine, near the town. On Friday afternoon the earth under the house suddenly sunk, causing the dwelling to drop into the cavity to the depth of four or five feet. Mrs. Spargo and five children were gathered about a stove in one of the rooms. The floor gave way and the stove went into the cavity below, and the mother and her children were precipitated upon it and the fire which had fallen out of it. Several men working not far distant saw the house sink, and ran toward the place; but before they reached the house the heartrending screams of Mrs. Sprago and the children, and the smoke which was pouring out of the house, told them of the horrible situation the family was in. The men rushed into the yard, took water from some barrels, entered the house, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire about the woman and her little ones. But when they took Mrs. Spargo and her children out, the spectacle they presented was so perfectly awful as to be sickening. One child, a girl in her fourteenth year, was burned to death. Another, younger than the deceased, was so burned that she died the next day. Mrs. Spargo and the other children were burned in a frightful manner, though at last accounts all three were living. The clothes of all were burned away, mostly, their heads were singed, and the flesh on their faces and limbs and bodies blistered, hanging in some places in bloody shreds. All were taken to the house of a neighbor, and the doctors in Cleveland were soon with the poor victims, with remedies, and everything possible was done to alleviate their sufferings. But the saving of any of them is doubtful. Mr. Spargo was absent at the time of the accident. He was not aware of the condition of things beneath the site when he purchased the property.

IN a trial before the Mayor of Okalona, Miss., a few days since, the question as to "whether a wife could sleep with her head upon her husband's arm all night without paralyzing it sufficiently to wake him up and cause him to withdraw his arm from under her head," was sprung. It proved too hard for the young attorneys who were conducting the trial, and an old physician was called in to decide the question, and he said, "She might, and then again she mightn't."

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

THERE WAS A LITTLE BOY.

There was a little boy, with two little eyes,
And he had a little head that was just the proper size;
And two little arms and two little hands,
On two little legs this little boy he stands.

Now this little boy would now and then be cross,
Because that he could only be the very thing he was;
He wanted to be this, and then he wanted to be that;
His head was full of wishes underneath his little hat!

"I wish I was a drummer to beat a kettle-drum;
I wish I was a giant to say fee-fo-fi-faw-fum;
I wish I was a captain to go sailing in a ship;
I wish I was a huntsman to crack a nice new whip.

"I wish I was a horse to go sixty miles an hour;
I wish I was the man that lives up in the lighthouse tower;
I wish I was a sea gull with two long wings;
I wish I was a traveller, to see all sorts of things.

"I wish I was a carpenter; I wish I was a lord;
I wish I was a soldier with a pistol and a sword;
I wish I was the man that goes up high in the balloon;
I wish, I wish, I wish I could be something else, and soon!"

But all the wishing in the world is not a bit of use;
That little boy this very day he stands in his own shoes,
That little boy is still but little Master What-do-you call,
As much as if that little boy had never wished at all.

He eats his bread and butter, and he likes it very much,
He grubs about, and bumps his head, and bowls his hoop and such;
And his father and mother they say, "Thank the gracious powers,
Those wishes cannot wish away that little boy of ours!"

—Good Things.

ONLY A LOCK OF HAIR.

BY LILY E. BARR.

Only a lock of dark brown hair,
Threaded with silver here and there;
(Why do I weep?)
Low lies the head in the quiet grave,
Cold is the heart so true and brave,
(Why do I weep?)
Never again shall that dear head ache,
Never again shall that true heart break,
Never again shall those sad eyes wake
From that calm sleep.

Four long years in the grave at rest,
Tired hands folded across the breast,
(Why do I weep?)
Feet that had ranged the wide world o'er,
Eyes that had ached for the better shore,
(Why do I weep?)
O, pale cold lips that I fain would kiss!
O heart and brain that I hourly miss!
I charge thee, still in the homes of bliss,
My image keep

See where it lies in my open palm!
Thrilling my soul like a silent psalm,
(Why do I weep?)
Tangled with kisses and wet with tears,
Nursed on my heart for four long years,
(Why do I weep?)
All will be past in a few short years,
Hushed the tumult, and dried the tears,
Life with its sorrows and hopes and fears,
Will calmly sleep.

—Christian Union.

LEAF BY LEAF THE ROSES FALL.

A POPULAR BALLAD.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall,
Drop by drop the spring runs dry;
One by one, beyond recall,
Summer roses droop and die;
But the roses bloom again,
And the springs will gush anew
In the pleasant April rain,
And the Summer rain and dew.

So in hours of deepest gloom,
When the springs of gladness fail,
And the roses in their bloom
Droop like maidens wan and pale,
We shall find some hope that lies
Like a silent gem apart,
Hidden far from careless eyes
In the garden of the heart.

Some sweet hope to gladness wed,
That will spring afresh and new,
When grief's Winter shall have fled,
Giving place to rain and dew;
Some sweet hope that breathes of Spring
Through the weary time,
Budding for its blossoming
In the spirits glorious clime.

A SHORT time since a cat was seen sitting quietly at the door of an optician in the Rue Truffaut, Paris, wearing a pair of spectacles. The cat's master explained that animals were as often short sighted as men, and suffered the same inconvenience from that infirmity: "Many horses," said he, "are affected in the same manner, and I hope the spectacles, for which I have taken out a patent, will have a great success. But I do not stop there. We often observe fowls in poultry yards die suddenly, though shortly before in good condition. This is caused by a malady of the eyes; they no longer see their food, and succumb from inanition." And the ingenious artist showed several miniature pairs of blue and white spectacles, such as might be worn by dolls—supposing them to need such appendages.

THE recent terrible hurricane in Minnesota, which lasted over fifty hours, does not add to the statement of the attractions of this resort for invalids. Such weather as that which blew away buildings, swept forests off the face of the earth, and froze two hundred and more people to death, is hardly suited to the consumptives of New England. Snow banks higher than the houses are too much like old fashioned New England Winters to be attractive, and the farmer who considers his home as his castle and his cattle and other farm stock as his means of living will not prefer for a residence a country where both may be whiffed away in a breath.

LOOSE THREADS.

A LEADING ARTICLE—A blind man's poodle.

RATIONS not wanted in the army—Adulterations.

THE right of weigh—What we don't get at many shops.

CAN a man be said to pay as he goes if he sleeps on tick?

WHAT part of a fish is like the end of a book? The fin-is.

NEW name for the collection of curious fishes—The A-queer-ium.

WHY is a thriving tradesman like ice? Because he is solvent.

WHY is an infant like a diamond? Because it is a dear little thing.

HARD work is the price asked for success, and it can be purchased with no other kind of currency.

A MAN had an aching tooth, and had it taken out. He says he forgot the pain directly it was out of his head.

A FUNSTER challenged a sick man's vote at the city election on the ground that he was an ill legal voter.

WHAT is the difference between a carpenter and a flower merchant? None whatever; they are both floorists.

SOME old army buttons, used as playthings by a baby in Iowa, proved to be hollow, with a five dollar greenback folded in each.

A TRIFLE from the British Association.—Q. What is the difference between fixed stars and shooting stars? A. The one are suns; the other darters.

"SAMBO, what is dar dat nebber was, nebber can be, and nebber will be?" "I dunno, Cæsar. I gibs it up." "Why chile, a mouse's nest in a cat's ear."

SOMEBODY inquiring at the Springfield, Ill., Post Office for a letter for Mike Howe, received the gruff answer that there was no letter there for anybody's cow.

A CHEERFUL giver put the following note in a pair of pantaloons sent to the Michigan sufferers: "There now take 'em. Last pair I've got. Don't get burnt out again."

"MAMMA, a brooklet means a little brook, doesn't it, and an eaglet a little eagle?" "Yes, my darling." "Then, ma, does an eyelet mean a little eye, and a hamlet a little ham?"

"SIX feet in his boots!" exclaimed Mrs. Beeswax. "What will the impudence of this world come to, I wonder? Why, they might as well tell me that the man had six heads in his hat."

MARY MCARDLE lately died in Fenghal, Ireland, at the age of 115 years. Her strong point was that she worked with the reapers last harvest, and kept up with her son, a frisky youth of 77.

JENKINS has already received a box of game from the Moors, forwarded by young Lackcash, who owes him a heap of money. He calls it a delicate attention. We think it is grouse flattery.

THE Ideal of Earthly Felicity.—Ethel (who disapproves of a minimum of jam to a maximum of bread)—"I dare say the Queen and her courtiers eat a whole pot of jam every day, Harry!"

HAZARDOUS!—Husband: "If cook isn't punctual to-day, love, give her——blow her up well!" Wife: "My dear Charles! Well, will you come and stand behind the door with your life preserver?"

THIN party (to street urchins:) "Boy, what do you suppose that dog is following me for?" The youngster cast a knowing look at him and readily replied: "Guess he takes you for a bone!"

A BEADLE of one of the large fashionable churches in Glasgow, criticising a sermon of a minister from the country, who had been preaching in his church, characterized it as "gude coorse country wark."

IN response to an inquiry of a scientific publication: "Whence come fleas?" a Western journal says it does not care a pickle, but would like to know where in thunder they go to when you look for them.

AN old lady recently refused the gift of a load of wood from a tree which had been struck by lightning, through fear that some of the "fluid" might remain in the wood and cause disaster to the kitchen stove.

A GEORGIA judge married a runaway couple from Alabama the other day, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the groom whispered: "Judge, be as light as you can; I haven't much money, and am far from home."

AN Edinburg advocate, in his early days, had the name plate of his door stolen during the night; his landlady informed him next morning, "that they didn't lack for impudence, for they have stolen your brass."

BUS, a kiss; rebus, kiss again; pluribus, to kiss irrespective of sex; syllabus, to kiss the hand instead of the lips; blunderbus, to kiss the wrong person; omnibus, to kiss all promiscuously; erebus, to kiss in the dark.

HARD lines are these for widows to read: Mr. Holmes remarks that crying widows marry fast. There is nothing like wet weather for transplanting. The widows will owe O. W. Holmes one, for this slice of severe literary observation.

A BOOZY individual at a party, on Thursday evening, succeeded in disguising his condition until the apples were brought around. When he saw them his emotion overcame him. "What!" he exclaimed, "apples at this season? Are they ripe?"

A LEBORING man told the census taker he had better than a dozen children; but, on further examination, the official could count only eleven, when the irate father exclaimed: "Well, isn't that better than a dozen when one has to provide for them?"

"WELL, Johnny," said an uncle to his little nephew, on Christmas. "how do you enjoy the holiday?" "Tip-top—bully!" exclaimed the lad; "I wish all the days in the year were holidays, excepting four—the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and New Years; and I'd be satisfied to have them grand holidays last two weeks each."

THE rural habit of lounging in the town store every evening has been sharply hit by a Michigan editor, who publishes the following civil note: "Dear Sir—Being about to remove from town, I desire to sell my sitting place at your store. Your stove is always warm, and the cracker and sugar barrels at easy distance. I ask $6 per year; do you think it too much?"

L'ENFANT TERRIBLE.—It was at the supper table. The guests were of the elite. The terrible one was present. "Mother," he says, bringing his knife and fork to a perpendicular, "Do hens lay eggs in nests?" "Yes, yes, my son," replies the mother, with a hushing gesture. "Golly, mother—do they? Well, do mares lay eggs? They say 'mares' nest,' you know." "My son, you may leave the table." A howl from the terrible one, and a sensation generally ensued.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 14, 1873.

BREAD—There has ruled a good demand for local consumption and the interior, with a fair export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c ₱ lb; Boston do, 6½c; Butter do, 6½c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Picnic do, 6½c; do extra, 8c; Soda do, 4½c; do extra, 6c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7½c; Water do, 6½c; Oyster do, 7c; Seed Cake, 10c; Jenny Lind do, 8½c; Ginger Nuts, 15c; Congress Cakes, 20c; Albert Biscuits, 18c; Excelsior do, 14c; La Grand do, 8c; Medallion do, 14c; Milk do, 8c; do fancy, 9c; Nic Nac do, 15c; Overland do, 8c; Pearl do, 14c; Wafer do, 8c; Wine do, 8c; Ship do, 3½c; Pilot Bread, 4½c; do extra, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Ginger Cakes, 8½c; Lemon do. 9c.

FLOUR—The local trade has continued fair, while for export only a moderate inquiry has existed. Quotations are unchanged since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 bbls California extra, 2000 do Oregon extra and 5000 do California superfine, mostly for export, private.

WHEAT—The market has been rather inactive, at lower rates, during the past week, the receipts being light. Sales aggregate about 100,000 sks ordinary to choice at current rates. Quotable at the close at $1 80@1 85 for shipping grades and $1 90 for choice milling ₱ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed to-day at 12s@12s 2d for average and 12s 8d@13s 3d for Club—a decline of 2d ₱ cental for average since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has been dull, at lower rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 10,000 sks at $1 20@1 40 for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote coast at $1 20@1 27½ and bay at $1 30@1 37½, the latter for choice brewing, ₱ 100 lbs.

OATS—Have continued quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at $2@2 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $13@22 for ordinary to choice ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $8@9 ₱ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—We quote yellow at $1 15@1 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has ruled steady, and the following are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, the range is 3½@5c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at 65c@$1 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote the range at $1 50@2 ₱ 100 lbs.

RYE—Quotable at $2@2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 4c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 2@3c ₱ lb.

HIDES—The market is unchanged. Sales of 1260 California dry, usual selection, at 18@19c; 2068 salted at 8½@9½c, according to quality, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Market quiet at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

WOOL—The market since our last report has maintained the same inert position, which, as we have previously remarked, is owing to the continued inactivity of the Eastern markets, there being no speculative inquiry and manufacturers purchasing only in limited quantities. The tightness of the money market, combined with the extreme cold weather (depriving the mills in a great many instances of their water facilities), and the continued dullness in manufacturing goods, have all had their effect to bring about the present state of affairs. Sales of 43,000 lbs Fall, private. At the close we quote Fall burry at 11½@14c and good to choice grades at 17@21c ₱ lb, the above prices, however, being largely nominal.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, $1 25@2 50 ₱ box; Limes, $25 ₱ M; Pears, $1 ₱ box; Lemons, $40 ₱ M; Cranberries, $14@15 ₱ bbl; Bananas, $3@3 50 ₱ bunch; Oranges, $40 ₱ M.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in good supply, prices tending downward. Eggs are weak. Cheese remains steady. We quote:

——BUTTER—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice, 40@47½c; firkin, 30@35c; Eastern firkin, ordinary to fair, 18@22½c, choice, 37½@40c.

——CHEESE—California, 12@16c; Eastern, 15@20c.

——EGGS—Cal., 32½@33c; Oregon, 27½c ₱ dozen.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

——HAMS—California, 12½@14c ₱ lb; Oregon, nominal, 16c; Eastern do, 14½@15½c.

——BACON—California, 11½@13c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14@16c do, clear, 11½@12½c.

——LARD—California, 10½@12c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tcs, 10@11c; do in cases, 12@12½c; do in kegs, 11@11½c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has ruled steady at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

——BEEF—First quality, 9@9½c; second and third qualities, 5½@8½c ₱ lb.

——VEAL—At 9@12½c ₱ lb.

——MUTTON—At 7@8c ₱ lb.

——LAMB—None in market.

——PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@9c; on foot, grain-fed, 6@6½c ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies have been moderate, with a good demand, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review.

——FOWLS—Hens, large, $9@9 50; Spring Chickens, $6@7; Roosters, $5 50@9 ₱ dozen.

——DUCKS—Tame at $12@14 ₱ dozen.

——GEESE—Tame at $18@20 ₱ doz.

——TURKEYS—Alive, 18@20c; Dressed, 21@23c ₱ lb.

——QUAIL—$2@2 25 ₱ doz.

——DUCKS—Wild, $2 25 ₱ doz.

——HARE—$3 50@4 ₱ doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 87½c@$1 each.
CHICKENS—Large, 87½@$1c each.
DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.
HARE—37½c each.
RABBITS—16⅔c each.
PIGEONS—Tame, $2 50@3 ₱ doz.
GEESE—Tame, $1 50@2 each.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

February	HIGH WATER. A. M.		HIGH WATER. P. M.		LOW WATER. A. M.		LOW WATER. P. M.	
	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Ft
14....	2 04	4 9	1 01	4 9	7 03	1 4	7 19	-0 5
15....	2 74	5 0	1 40	4 6	7 39	1 2	7 45	-0 1
16....	2 46	5 0	2 27	4 4	8 19	1 0	8 14	0 4
17....	3 06	5 0	3 26	4 1	9 03	0 9	8 46	1 0
18....	3 42	5 0	4 33	3 9	9 58	0 9	9 27	1 5
19....	4 22	5 1	5 46	3 7	10 56	0 8	10 24	2 1
20....	5 14	5 1	7 03	3 6	11 59	0 6	11 [illegible]	2 6

SUN—February 14.

Sun rises.....6 56 | Sun sets.....5 34

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
SUNDAY, Dec. 1st, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 30, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 5 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), *6 20, 6 40, 7 40, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 3 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 35 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *6 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 7 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), *4 30, 7 00 and 10 15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *6 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M.

* Except Sundays.

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent. d8

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 6th, 1872, PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco For Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A.M. For San Jose and Way Stations at *3:20 and †4:40 P.M.

*Saturdays at 2:30 P. M. †Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A.M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P.M.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent. A. C. BASSETT, Assistant Superintendent

J. L. WILLOUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan streets, on the 1st of every month, at noon for Yokohama and Hongkong connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for Shanghai, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

March 1—JAPAN, Capt. Freeman.

There will be no departure February 16th, or March 16th.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leave at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th, 17th and 27th of each month, for Panama, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's Steamers from Aspinwall for New York.

Steamers of the 17th and 27th will call at Manzanillo, Manzanillo and Acapulco.

Steamers of the 7th and 17th connect at Acapulco for all Central American Ports.

February 17th—COSTA RICA, Capt Lapidge

Feb. 27th—MOHONGO, Capt.

Both Steamers will call at San Diego.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

When the sailing date of China or Panama Steamers falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Steamers will leave at 9 A M, as follows:

ORIZABA, Capt Johnston, Friday, Feb 14th and Wednesday, Feb 26th.

PACIFIC, Capt Douglass, Thursday, Feb 20th.

For Monterey, San Simeon San LuisObispo, Santa Barbara and San Pedro.

Steamers will leave at 3 P M, as follows:

SENATOR, Capt Harloe, Friday, Feb 21st.

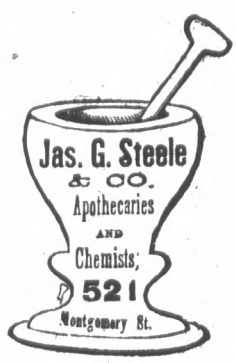
For Cape San Lucas, San Blas, Mazatlan, Guaymas and La Paz.

The steamship CALIFORNIA, Capt. Metzger, will leave at 12 o'clock noon, March 4th.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 3 o'clock P. M. the 3d.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, at their wharf, corner First and Brannan streets.

fe13 S. K. HOLMAN, Acting Agent.



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